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1 Attachment

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By [ ]  
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China

Shanghai Middle School

September 11 September 1956

Japan, Tokyo (12 October 1956)

i Attachment

An official Japanese service. Appraisal of Content: 3.

*translation*  
Field Comment. This report is based on a document published by the Continental Affairs Research Institute (Tairiku Mondai Kenkyu Sho) dated 11 September 1956, expressing observations made on observation of subject school by a member of the military delegation headed by ENDO Saburo on 11 September 1956. It is probable that the observer was DOI Akio, head of the CARL.

To Communist  
China

1. The Shanghai Middle School is located 12 kilometers west of Shanghai.
2. The following is the substance of a briefing by YEH K'o-p'ing (5509/9244/16.7), Principal of the school:
  - a. The school is an ordinary middle school with a Primary Class and each Class lasts and Advanced Class; ~~at least two years~~ three years and there are 48 sections (pan, 3803), 18 in the Primary Class and 30 in the Advanced Class. Accordingly, in the Primary Class there are 6 sections per academic year and 10 in the Advanced Class. Each section has from 50 to 50 (sic) (Field Comment: This is apparently a misprint) students. Before the Liberation there were 30 sections.
  - b. Eighty per cent of the students are from Shanghai and the remainder from rural villages. Eighty per cent of the students board at the school. The school is co-educational, three-quarters of the student body being boys.
  - c. The school staff numbers 150, of whom 105 are directly engaged in teaching. There are 2,600 students, 1,500 of them in the Advanced Class. The Admission is open to anyone who can pass the school examinations. Tuition and other fees are collected twice a year;

they amount to 16 yuan each time in the Advanced Class and 12 yuan in the Primary Class. This is exclusive of expenses for food, which amount to 10 to 11 yuan per month. Textbooks and other teaching materials are purchased at the students' expense and amount to 4 to 5 yuan per term. The first term is from September to January and the second from February to July. Impoverished students ~~haven't~~ are admitted without tuition; they come to 30 per cent of the student body, and 20 per cent ~~haven't~~ receive food free also.

- d. Before the Liberation, the school had only 400 students. It has been in existence for 20 years. Now most of the students are the children of workers or farmers. Over ninety per cent of the students belong to the Youth Pioneers Corps (Chung Shao Nien Hsien Feng Tui).
- e. The establishment consists, in addition to ordinary classrooms, of a large lecture hall where all the students can gather. There are laboratories for physics, chemistry, biology, etc. The library has 20,000 volumes. There are six classes a day and thirty hours of instruction per week. In addition there ~~is~~ are three hours of study period per day, for boarding students, one in the morning and two in the evening. The schedule is: after arising, calisthenics, one hour of study, breakfast, then four hours of instruction, lunch, siesta, then two more hours of instruction, supper, and more study.
- f. Most of the graduates of the Primary Class go on to the Advanced Class or to Intermediate Technical School. Very few graduates do not go on to further education. Graduates of the Advanced Class, very few go to work following graduation, because there is a shortage of college students. Before the Liberation, there were 120,000 college students; now the enrollment is 170,000, but there are

only 140,000 Advanced Course graduates. The deficiency is made up of graduates of night schools.

- g. Textbooks are standardized throughout the nation after consulting all schools; they are changed almost every year. Education is regulated by the Education Department of the Government.
- h. The only foreign language taught at this school is Russian; instruction begins in the Advanced Class. Intellectual training (chiiku) occupies 12 to 15 hours per week; it is increased in the Advanced Class. There is no political education in the Primary Class, and only in the third year of the Advanced Class; even there it consists of only one hour per week, in which the Constitution is studied. Physical education is two hours per week in both the Primary and Advanced Classes, plus two hours per week of extracurricular activities.

- i. The subjects taught per week are as follows:

(1) First year of Primary Class

Literature	5 hours	→
Chinese language (grammar, classical language)	3 hours	
Arithmetic	6 hours	
Botany (second-year students take zoology)	3 hours	
Practical training (in workshop or farm)	2 hours	
Hygiene	1 hour	
Geography	3 hours	
History	3 hours	
Physical education	2 hours	
Drawing	1 hour	
Music	1 hour	

(2) Advanced Class <sup>(2)</sup>

Literature

4 4 4

(Field Comment: The figures ~~in the margin at~~ at the right represent the numbers of hours for, reading from left to right, first, second, and third year students)

Classes	1	2	1
Mathematics	6	6	6
Physics	3	3	5
Chemistry	2	2	3
History	3	3	3
Geography	2	2	0
Russian language	4	4	4
Draughtsmanship	1	1	1
Physical education	2	2	2
Practical training in production	2	2	2
Physiology and dissection	1	0	0
Fundamentals of Darwinism	0	2	0
Constitution	0	0	1

j. The above is regulated nationwide by the Education Department, but since the nation is new, it changes each year. Practical training in production, etc., began in the present term; the school has elementary workshops in woodworking, machinery repair, and automobiles and internal combustion engines, and a farm of 30 <sup>(3965)</sup> mu. Students receive the same education regardless of sex, except for ~~the~~ <sup>particular</sup> physical education. There is no military training, nor is there any at the colleges.

k. Co-education is still subject to dispute and has not yet been definitely decided upon; they are merely continuing the past custom <sup>particular</sup>

(Field Comment: Apparently meaning at this 'school'). Of the more than 200 middle schools in Shanghai, most of them are co-educational, and

even in the third year of the Advanced Class boys and girls are recognized as equal in intellectual ability. There are some love affairs, but very few, ~~involving~~ and since the students are ardent to study this does no damage. Education in ~~sew~~ is handled in elementary fashion in the physiology and dissection course, and beyond this the school doctor gives ~~sew~~ instruction to the boys and girls in separate courses.

1. There is a Middle School Instructors Training Institute in Shanghai, which this year is training 6,000 instructors. Some instructors are also studying as auditors at the East China Normal College and the Fu Tan (1788/2481) College. The school itself also endeavors to increase the ability of its teachers. There is a Director of Municipal Instructors in the Shanghai Education Department; he inspects all schools and informs them of their particular excellences and deficiencies. The salaries of instructors differ, the average being 110 yuan. When first hired they receive 50 ~~yuan~~ yuan and after six months of work are raised to 70 to 80 yuan. There is a welfare establishment for the instructors, and they receive pensions and free medical care. Eight weeks maternity leave is given, and teachers with many children receive supplements to their salaries. Forty of the teachers are women. Ten per cent of the teachers are not college graduates; these ten per cent were educated by correspondence course.

- m. The students' report ~~exams~~ are shown once a week to ~~each~~ their parents, who affix their seal. This report contains, as the first item, 18 regulations which the student must observe, the student writes in it the conduct of his studies, and requests from his family are also written in it.

3. This school is probably one of the model schools in the whole country.

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(4) (FC. A translation of these regulations is appended to this report)

MIYASHI

(5) I inspected it, together with Mr. ~~MEIJI~~ (Field Comment: Presumably ~~MEIJI~~ ~~MEIJI~~) and an interpreter who was a member of the Chinese Communist Party, after having made a request to the Chinese Communist Government.

The Principal stated that he has been an educator for twenty years and so is presumably experienced. The whole school establishment occupies 36 hectares and it is fully equipped. The inspection of this school leads me to think that the education of youth in Communist China is close to the ideal in intellectual, moral, and physical education; it reminded me of the former Army (Field Comment: Presumably Japanese Army) primary schools. I urge its serious consideration by educational circles in Japan.

(6) The 26th Peiping Middle School is composed of only male students. Russian language instruction begins in the first year of the Advanced Course. They stated that they would soon be teaching English.

## Attachment 1

### Regulations for Middle School Students

1. I will work at my studies and become a ~~student~~ student who is healthy, proficient in his studies, and correct in his conduct. I will prepare to serve my fatherland and my people.
2. I will respect the national flag and love the leaders of the fatherland and the people.
3. I will observe the regulations of the school and will obey the directions of the principal and the instructors.
4. I will appear at school at the appointed time and receive instruction according to the schedule. I will not arrive late, leave early, or wilfully not receive instruction.
5. When I arrive at school, I will bring the necessary textbooks and school equipment. I will get these ready before arriving at school.
6. In the classrooms, I will keep my posture correct and listen attentively to the lectures. I will not wilfully talk or do other things (sic).
7. If I wish to enter or leave the classroom during a lecture I will get the permission of the instructor.
8. When I reply to a question by the instructor, I will rise and will sit again only after getting the permission of the instructor. When I ask the instructor a question, I will first raise my hand.
9. I will respect the principal and instructors, and will rise and bow at the beginning and end of each lecture. When I meet the principal or an instructor outside the school, I will bow.
10. I will be from the heart good friends with my classmates, and we will have mutual solidarity.
11. I will respect my parents, love and protect my brothers and sisters, and help with the housework.

12. I will respect my seniors, bow to old people, love and protect little children, and help people who are weak or sick. I will give my seat in vehicles to these people, and will give them the right of way on the road.
13. I will devote myself to others and be respectful and polite to them. I will not tell lies, defame others, or fight. ~~At~~ I will not disturb ~~the~~ the work, study, or sleep ~~of~~ of others.
14. I will not smoke, ~~or~~ drink, ~~or~~ gamble, or steal. I will not do things harmful to myself or others.
15. I will preserve public order and protect public property.
16. I will actively exercise my body. I will keep my person, my clothing, my room, and public places clean and healthy.
17. I will preserve the school and the honor of the school.
18. I will always carry my student certificate and will take care to preserve it.

~~TRANSLATOR'S~~ NOTE: The original is in impersonal language; translating it in the first person singular is arbitrary, and it could equally well be translated in command form.